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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION
FOR
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

MAY 1983

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

for

State of Rhode Island

and

Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area

May 1983

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PREFACE

This Annual Planning Information (API) Report is designed to provide historical, current, and outlook information for use by employment and training program planners in developing programs and job training plans for the coming fiscal year. The API includes information on and analysis of employment, unemployment, occupational trends and outlook, and projections of persons who may be in need of manpower services.

This publication is a combined report for the State of Rhode Island and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area. One report is prepared for both areas due to their geographic and economic overlap. Area definitions can be found in Section 1 of this report. Detailed data has been presented for each area whenever available and practical.

Section 1: Description of State and Areas

A. Definition of Areas

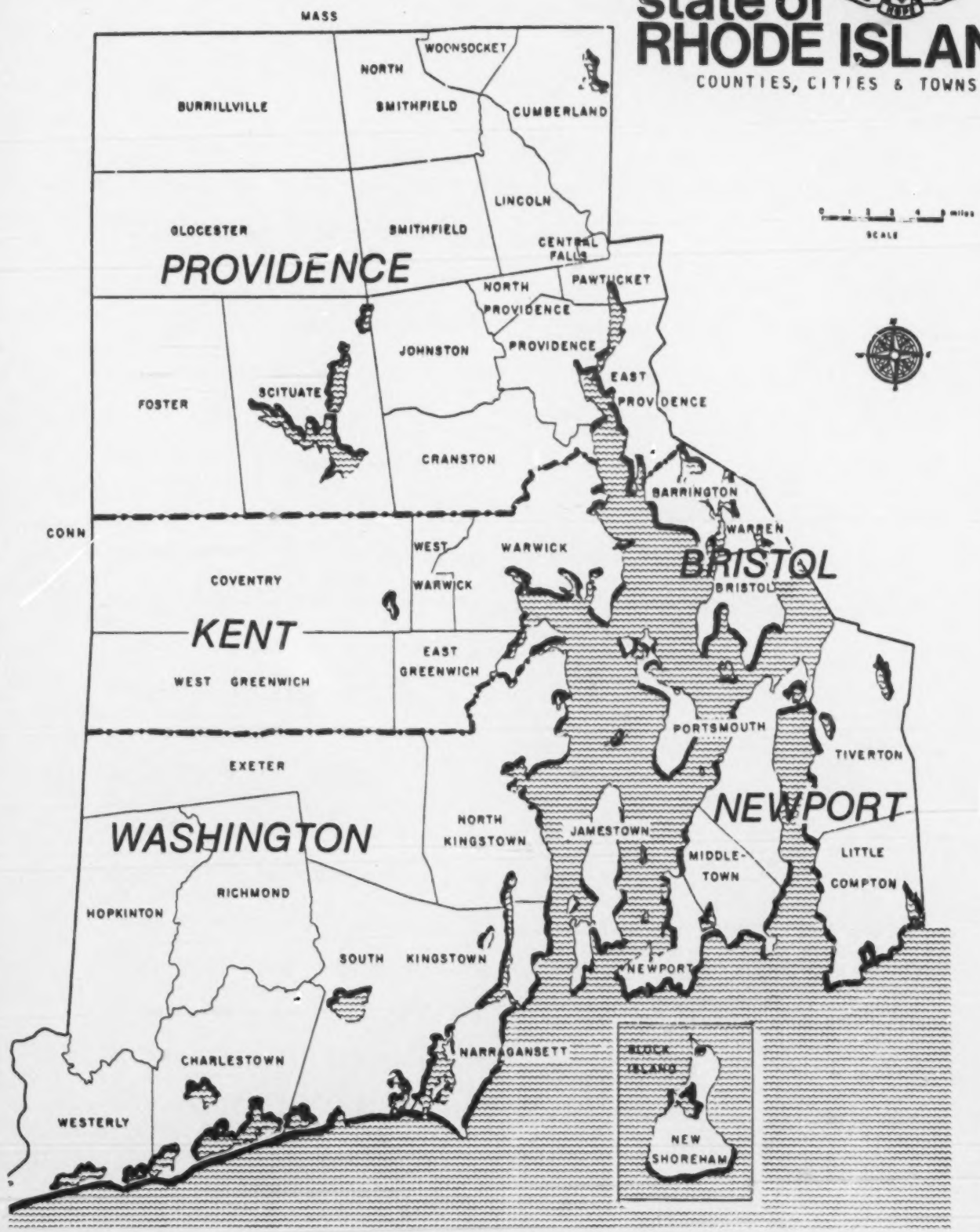
Rhode Island, with a total land area of 1,058 square miles, the smallest for any state, had a population of 947,154 as of April 1, 1980, which made it one of the highest in population density with 895 persons per square mile. Rhode Island whose physical size is comparable to that of the average U.S. County has often been called a "City-State."

The State consists of five counties: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence and Washington, the largest of these being Providence County, with a 1980 population of 571,349. The State capital is the City of Providence, which had a 1980 population of 156,804. Four other cities in the State had a 1980 population greater than 50,000: Warwick, the State's second largest city, with 87,123; Cranston, with 71,992; Pawtucket, with 71,204 and East Providence, 50,980.

Rhode Island enjoys several distinctions; it is the birthplace of textile manufacturing in the United States, as well as the location of the Newport Bermuda Yacht Races, the Americas Cup Races and the Tennis Hall of Fame. The port of Providence is an excellent deep water port, with immediate access to air and rail facilities. Vastly improved highways make the State, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area, and the City of Providence pivotal to the Northeast and to the Mid-Atlantic States.

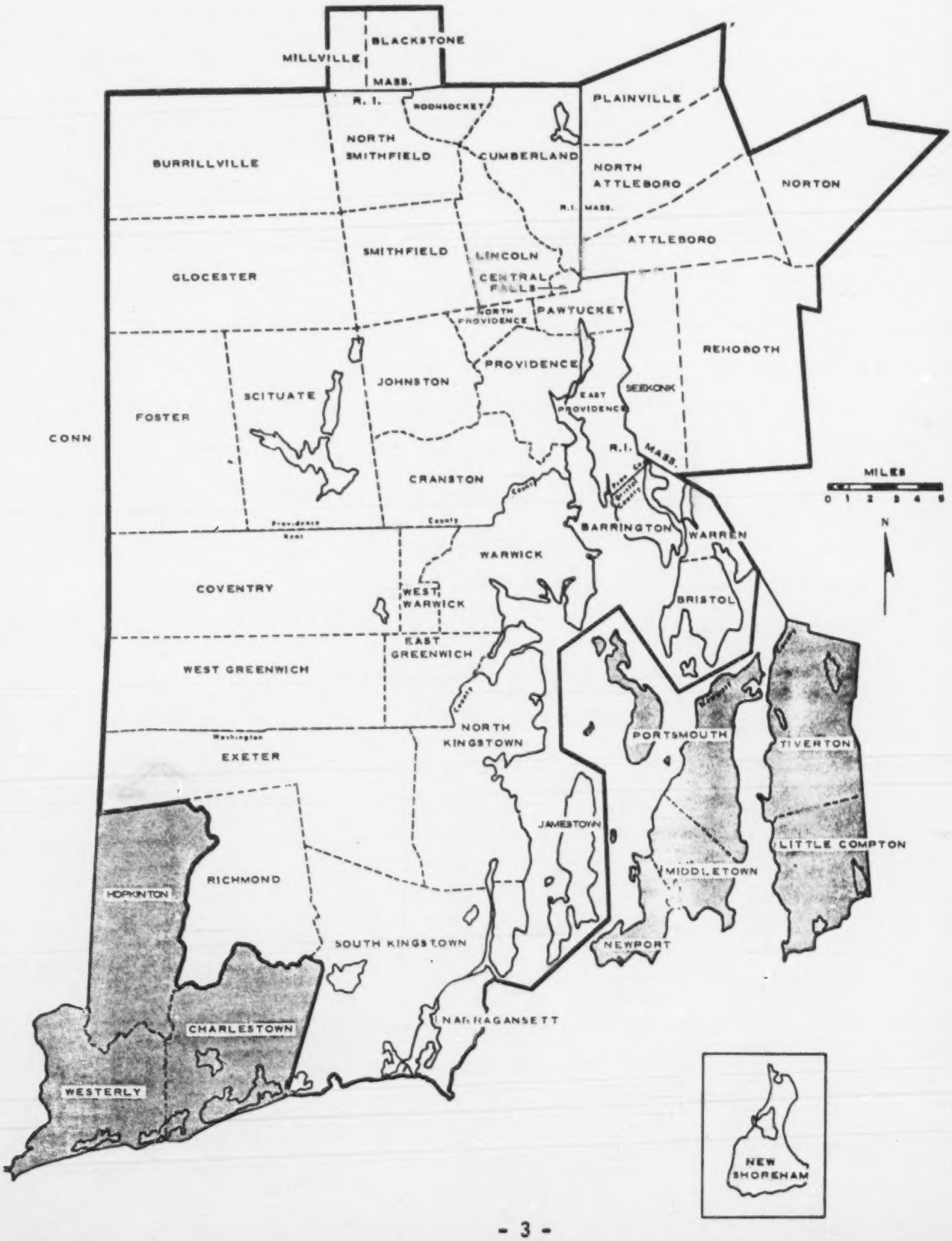
state of RHODE ISLAND

COUNTIES, CITIES & TOWNS



ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1975

PROVIDENCE WARWICK PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA



Providence is an important regional distribution center for petroleum products as well as for several makes of foreign cars. The headquarters of a significant number of insurance companies are also located in Rhode Island.

The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area consists of the towns of Barrington, Bristol and Warren in Bristol County, R.I.; the city of Warwick and the towns of Coventry, East Greenwich, West Greenwich and West Warwick in Kent County, R.I.; the town of Jamestown in Newport County, R.I.; the cities of Central Falls, Cranston, East Providence, Pawtucket, Providence and Woonsocket, and the towns of Burrillville, Cumberland, Foster, Glocester, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, Scituate and Smithfield in Providence County, R.I.; the towns of Exeter, Narragansett, New Shoreham, North Kingstown, Richmond and South Kingstown in Washington County, R.I.; the city of Attleboro and the towns of North Attleboro, Norton, Rehoboth, and Seekonk in Bristol County, Mass.; the town of Plainville in Norfolk County, Mass.; and the towns of Blackstone and Millville in Worcester County, Mass. The 1980 population of the Labor Area was 941,965.

B. Economic Developments and Outlook

In 1982 the economy of Rhode Island experienced a significant recession. Establishment employment dropped sharply, while the labor force, unemployment and the rate of unemployment increased from the previous year.

The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area establishment employment also declined substantially, while the labor force and the rate of unemployment increased from 1981 levels.

In 1982 nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment decreased 10,800 in the State and dropped by 12,500 in the labor area. The rate of unemployment in the State increased from 7.5 percent in 1981 to 10.2 percent in 1982; the Labor Area rose from 7.6 percent to 10.4 percent.

Recent economic developments and the outlook are examined in greater detail in Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report. Tables illustrating trends in nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment, by industry, in the State and labor area are presented in Section 2. Tables illustrating historical labor force and unemployment trends in the State and labor are presented in Section 4.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Population Change 1970-1980 in the United States, Rhode Island, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area and Prime Sponsor Areas

Area	1970 Population	1980 Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
United States	200,363,721	226,504,825	+26,141,104	+13.0
Rhode Island	949,723	947,154	- 2,569	- 0.3
Prov.-War.-Pawt. Area	921,544	941,965	+ 20,421	+ 2.2
City of Providence PS	179,213	156,804	- 22,409	-12.5
Bal. of State PS	770,510	790,350	+ 20,020	+ 2.6

Population growth rates obtained from the 1980 Census show that the state had a population loss, while the nation experienced a significant gain in population. The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area had a small increase in the number of inhabitants.

The nation had a population expansion of over 26 million or 13.0 percent, while Rhode Island showed an overall population loss of 2,569 or 0.3 percent, and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area had a gain of 20,421 or 2.2 percent.

The drop in the State's population from 1970 to 1980 reflects the effects of Navy Base closings which began in 1973, specifically, the outmigration

of transferred military personnel and their families. The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area did not suffer a loss from the Naval Base closings since Newport, Portsmouth and Middletown, where most of the transferred military personnel and their dependents lived, are not part of the Labor Area.

The City of Providence showed a population loss from 1970 to 1980, dropping to 156,804, a reduction of 22,409 or 12.5 percent. The Balance of State Prime Sponsor (State less Providence) increased by 20,020 or 2.6 percent over the decade, indicating growth in suburban areas of the State.

Section 2: Economic Developments and Outlook by Industry

A. Recent Developments

Total nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment in Rhode Island decreased significantly in 1982, reflecting the effects of the national recession. Establishment employment averaged 390,600 in 1982 which was 10,800 or 2.7 percent lower than in 1981.

The loss in the State's 1982 wage and salary employment was the result of a drop of 10,600 in the manufacturing sector and a decrease of 200 in the nonmanufacturing sector. The jewelry industry led the decrease in manufacturing employment with a loss of 3,000 jobs. "All other manufacturing"

lost 1,500 and the nonelectrical machinery industry experienced a decline of 1,400 jobs due primarily to the continuation of a labor dispute throughout the year. The primary metal industry followed with a decline of 1,100 and electrical machinery lost 500 jobs. The apparel, fabricated metal products, instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries were all down by 400 in employment. The remainder of the decrease in manufacturing employment was the result of a loss of 200 in both the rubber and miscellaneous plastics products industry and the transportation equipment industry, and a decrease of 100 jobs in food and kindred products.

The loss of 200 in the nonmanufacturing payrolls was the net result mixed trends within this sector. The wholesale and retail trade industry led the decrease in nonmanufacturing employment with a loss of 1,500 jobs due mainly to the closing of several large department stores. Government followed with a decline of 700 and contract construction lost 200. The service industry, strong throughout the recession, posted an increase of 2,000, reaching a record high of 90,400. Two other nonmanufacturing industries experienced an annual increase im employment: transportation, communication and public utilities and finance, insurance and real estate. Each increased by 100 workers.

Establishment employment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area generally followed the same trends as Rhode Island since most of the area is composed of Rhode Island cities and towns. Total area establishment

employment averaged 395,600 in 1982, a loss of 11,800 or 2.9 percent from the 1981 average of 407,400. The area's manufacturing payrolls declined from 141,000 to 129,400, a loss of 11,600. As in the State, the largest area factory payroll decrease occurred in the jewelry industry.

The area's nonmanufacturing payrolls declined from 266,400 in 1981 to 266,200 in 1982, a loss of 200 jobs. A substantial gain in the service industry was offset by losses in contract construction, wholesale and retail trade, and government.

B. Industry Outlook

During 1982, employment in Rhode Island declined significantly due to the effects of the national recession. However, recovery from this downturn is expected to begin in the spring of 1983, and to strengthen considerably throughout Fiscal Year 1984.

Total establishment employment in Rhode Island is expected to average around 404,000 in Fiscal 1984, which will be 13,400 or 3.4 percent higher than the depressed calendar year 1982 level of 390,600. Factory employment should rebound to a level around 125,000. Most of the industries in this sector should share in the general economic recovery. Increased defense spending should further benefit electrical machinery and transporation equipment manufacturing.

(Rev. 1/83)

RHODE ISLAND

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1982

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	386.0	385.5	386.8	387.6	392.8	396.1	385.6	392.7	394.5	394.5	394.2	391.4	390.6
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	118.9	117.8	117.8	116.8	116.4	117.9	110.5	118.0	118.5	118.7	118.2	115.7	117.1
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2
Textiles	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	10.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.2
Apparel	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.2
Primary Metal Industry	7.2*	6.9*	6.9*	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8
Fabricated Metal Products	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1*	9.3	8.2	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.3
Machinery (exc. electrical)	7.6*	7.6*	7.6*	7.8*	7.7*	7.9*	7.6*	7.4*	7.3*	7.2*	7.2*	7.0*	7.5
Electrical Machinery	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6
Transportation Equipment***	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	7.9
Instruments	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8
Jewelry	22.7	22.5	22.1	21.7	21.6	21.9	19.2	22.8	23.5	23.6	23.5	22.3	22.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.4	5.5
All Other Manufacturing	18.7	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.2	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.6
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	267.1	267.7	269.0	270.8	276.4	278.2	275.1	274.7	276.0	275.8	276.0	275.7	273.5
Contract Construction	9.5	9.2	9.7	10.7	11.7	12.1	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.5
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	78.1	77.6	78.0	79.0	81.0	82.0	79.4	79.4	79.9	79.4	79.6	80.3	79.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.1
Service, except domestic	87.7	89.1	89.6	90.2	91.6	91.2	91.0	90.5	91.2	91.2	91.3	91.1	90.4
Government	58.1	57.9	57.8	57.0	57.7	57.8	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.9	58.0	57.6	57.8
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.9	27.5	28.1	27.6	28.9	29.4	30.2	30.5	30.0	29.8	29.4	28.9	28.9
Labor Disputes	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1972, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

RHODE ISLAND

(Rev. 2/83)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1981

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	392.7	393.6	395.3	400.3	403.6	406.6	399.8	403.9	406.9	406.3	405.6	402.5	401.4
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	127.7	127.7	127.6	127.5	127.6	129.4	124.8	128.2	128.9	129.6	128.2	125.4	127.7
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Textiles	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2*	12.1*	12.3*	11.7*	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2
Apparel	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4
Primary Metal Industry	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.4*	7.5*	7.6*	7.6*	7.8*	7.7*	7.4*	7.9
Fabricated Metal Products	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.7
Machinery (exc. electrical)	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	7.8*	7.7*	8.9
Electrical Machinery	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.1
Transportation Equipment***	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.1
Instruments	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2
Jewelry	25.6	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.7	25.1	24.0	25.8	26.0	26.3	26.5	25.6	25.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.9
All Other Manufacturing	19.6	19.6	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.1	19.8	20.3	20.8	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.1
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	265.0	265.9	267.7	272.8	276.0	277.2	275.0	275.7	278.0	276.7	277.4	277.1	273.7
Contract Construction	9.6	9.5	9.9	11.4	12.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.4	11.5	11.7
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.5	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.3	13.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	78.8	78.5	78.5	80.6	81.7	83.1	81.6	81.7	81.8	81.4	81.6	82.7	81.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.0
Service, except domestic	84.6	85.9	86.6	88.0	89.3	88.6	88.8	88.7	90.4	89.6	90.3	90.0	88.4
Government	58.5	58.6	59.1	58.8	58.7	58.2	57.6	58.1	58.7	58.4	58.8	58.4	58.5
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.9	27.4	27.5	27.1	27.4	28.4	28.7	28.3	27.6	27.8	27.7	28.0	27.7
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.6

* Labor Dispute.

** A count of jobs by place of work.

*** Prior to 1972, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA (Rev. 2/83)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1982

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	393.4	392.1	393.6	393.6	395.9	397.9	388.3	395.5	400.3	399.8	400.2	396.0	395.6
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	131.4	131.0	130.1	129.2	128.6	129.8	121.5	129.4	131.5	131.2	131.2	127.8	129.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.2
Textiles	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.3
Apparel	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.4
Primary Metal Industry	10.6*	10.3*	10.2*	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.9
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	9.9	11.0	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.4
Machinery (exc. electrical)	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.9
Electrical Machinery	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.8
Transportation Equipment***	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.9
Instruments	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Jewelry	28.8	28.9	28.2	27.7	27.5	28.0	24.1	28.7	29.7	29.8	29.8	28.4	28.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.8	5.7
All Other Manufacturing	19.9	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.6	20.1	20.1	19.9	20.0	19.8	19.9
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	262.0	261.1	263.5	264.4	267.3	268.1	266.8	266.1	268.8	268.6	269.0	268.2	266.2
Contract Construction	9.6	9.2	9.8	10.8	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.5
Trans., Comm. & PUblic Utilities	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.7	12.7	12.5	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	78.2	77.8	78.1	78.5	79.2	79.1	78.1	77.9	78.9	78.3	78.6	79.2	78.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.7	20.2	20.8	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	20.9
Service, except domestic	85.0	85.8	86.6	87.0	87.1	87.3	87.6	87.5	88.7	89.1	89.2	88.8	87.5
Government	55.5	55.2	55.3	54.3	55.0	54.7	54.8	54.6	54.5	54.5	54.7	54.2	54.8
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.6	26.4	27.0	26.7	27.6	28.0	28.8	29.1	28.8	28.5	28.2	27.6	27.8
Labor Disputes	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1975, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

(Rev. 3/83)

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1981

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	399.7	401.0	402.6	407.2	409.6	411.6	403.7	408.3	413.5	412.2	411.3	407.5	407.4
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	140.2	140.5	140.2	140.4	140.3	142.6	137.3	142.6	143.7	143.4	141.7	138.4	141.0
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Textiles	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.6	10.8	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3
Apparel	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6 3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5
Primary Metal Industry	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.7*	10.5*	11.1*	11.1*	11.3*	11.3*	10.9*	11.2
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.2*	12.0
Machinery (exc. electrical)	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.5	9.0*	8.9*	10.3
Electrical Machinery	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.8	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.0
Transportation Equipment***	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.9
Instruments	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
Jewelry	31.2	31.1	31.1	30.5	30.8	31.3	30.2	32.3	32.7	33.1	33.5	32.4	31.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.1	21.1	21.4	20.7	21.7	22.0	21.8	21.5	21.2	21.3
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	259.5	260.5	262.4	266.8	269.3	269.0	266.4	265.7	269.8	268.8	269.6	269.1	266.4
Contract Construction	9.7	9.5	10.0	11.6	12.3	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.6	11.6	11.8
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.2	12.0	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	79.3	79.1	79.1	80.8	81.5	82.3	79.8	79.8	80.4	80.6	81.1	82.3	80.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.9
Service, except domestic	81.2	82.6	83.3	84.2	85.3	84.2	84.3	84.3	86.0	85.1	85.5	85.2	84.3
Government	56.0	56.0	56.6	56.4	56.2	55.3	55.0	55.3	56.0	55.9	56.2	55.8	55.9
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	25.8	26.3	26.4	26.1	26.4	27.2	27.5	27.1	26.5	26.7	26.6	26.7	26.6
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.5

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1975, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

Total manufacturing is anticipated to attain a new record high level of around 279,000. Relatively lower mortgage interest rates will propel construction forward, and services will continue its upward momentum. Recently enacted public jobs legislation is likely to lead to some increase in government employment. Remaining non-factory industries will remain stable.

Establishment employment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area should display the same trends as the State in Fiscal Year 1984.

Section 3: Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

A. Recent Developments

The best available indicator of recent occupational demand is Job Service job openings. These openings represent unfilled employer job orders. Openings which have remained unfilled for 30 days or more are considered hard-to-fill.

The professional, technical and managerial occupations did not have a large number of hard-to-fill openings throughout 1982. The occupations with most long-term openings were licensed practical nurse and general duty nurse.

The clerical and sales occupations usually show a large number of openings,

particularly in the clerical field. These openings are often entry level positions and are generally low-paying. The greatest demand was for insurance sales agents. Other openings in this category included general office clerk, secretary, and cashier-checker.

The greatest demand in the service occupations was for counter attendant. There was also a large seasonal demand for ride operators. In the restaurant industry there were openings for waiter/waitress, dishwasher and dining room attendant. Other openings in this category were for security guard and gate attendant.

The farming, fishing and forestry category had only two occupations which had a large number of hard-to-fill openings during the year -- there was a seasonal demand for nursery laborers and groundskeepers.

The only machine trades occupation with consistently hard-to-fill openings was that of automobile mechanic.

Benchworking occupations often have a large number of openings unfilled for thirty consecutive days or more due to low pay and limited advancement potential. There are usually more applicants than openings for these jobs, but due to the high turnover in this industry, openings are almost always available. Hard-to-fill openings in benchworking included sewing machine operator and electrical accessory assembler.

Many of the structural occupations are of a seasonal nature and have the greatest number of openings in warm weather. Other structural jobs, such as those in the shipbuilding industry, have year-round demand. The most common openings were for arc welder and sheet metal worker. It should be noted that most construction workers are hired through labor unions so the Job Service does not have a complete list of employment openings in the field.

The hard-to-fill openings in the miscellaneous occupations category were for hand packagers and material handlers. The following table lists the occupations which had unfilled jobs for more than thirty days in 1982. Also shown is the monthly average of hard-to-fill openings throughout the year.

Occupations With Job Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More During 1981 - Range of Openings Unfilled and Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Range of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More	Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	7- 16	11
079.374-010	Licensed Practical Nurse	5- 27	19
090.227-010	Asst. Prof. Social Work	1- 16	10
201.362-030	Secretary	2- 15	9
209.562-010	General Office Clerk	0- 56	17
211.462-010	Cashier-Checker	0- 20	7
211.467-030	Cashier	0- 25	6
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	14- 37	22
259.357-022	Sales Rep., TV Service	0- 27	7
261.357-066	Sales Clerk, Women's App.	2- 10	5
299.367-014	Stock Clerk	3- 17	8
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	3-170	74
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress	0- 61	28
311.677-018	Dining Room Attendant	0- 33	17
318.687-010	Dishwasher	3- 42	23
342.663-010	Ride Operator	0-130	52
344.667-010	Gate Attendant	0- 22	7
355.674-010	Nurse Aide/Orderly	6- 14	11
372.667-034	Security Guard	13- 25	19
373.364-010	Firefighter	0- 30	7
375.263-014	Park Police Auxiliary	0- 55	14
405.687-014	Nursery Laborer	0- 25	6
406.687-010	Groundskeeper	0- 18	6
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	4- 15	9
700.381-050	Solderer-Jewelry	3- 19	10
700.687-058	Polisher	1- 12	5
729.687-010	Assembler, Electrical Acc.	0- 40	16
783.687-010	Assembler, Leather Products	0- 35	11
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	20- 36	31
804.281-010	Sheet Metal Worker	0- 15	7
806.381-046	Shipfitter	5- 20	10
809.684-010	Panel, Assembler	0- 20	5
810.384-014	Welder Arc	0- 55	17
819.361-010	Welder	0- 35	9
840.381-018	Painter Shipyard	0- 10	5
860.381-022	Carpenter	2- 15	7
920.587-018	Hand Packager	2- 23	11
929.687-030	Material Handler	0- 51	13

B. Occupational Outlook for Fiscal Year 1984

In Fiscal Year 1984 the State's economy is expected to recover from the recent national recession. Based on the types of occupations which had the greatest numbers of hard-to-fill openings during 1982, many of the jobs which will be available in Fiscal Year 1984 are anticipated to be in relatively low paying, unskilled and generally unattractive occupations. The demand for highly trained persons and college graduates will be rather limited, but there will be a demand for some professional and skilled occupations such as licensed practical nurse and welder.

It should be noted that the demand list shown here represents only job openings listed with the Rhode Island Job Service and the extent to which the Job Service constitutes a primary hiring channel for a given occupation is not known. Demand, therefore, is more likely to be understated than overstated, and also occupations for which a significant demand currently exists may not be apparent from the data available.

Based on last year's list of unfilled openings, and job openings which have recently been received by the State Job Service, the following is a list of occupations for which there will most likely be a demand in Fiscal Year 1984:

Professional and Technical: Management trainee, licensed practical nurse.

Clerical and Sales: Cashier-checker, insurance agent.

Service: Security guard, housekeeper.

Benchwork: Solderer, sewing machine operator, epoxy painter.

Structural: Welder, shipfitter.

Miscellaneous: Hand packager.

The following table lists occupations with 10 or more hard-to-fill openings at the end of March, 1983. This table represents the latest available data on demand for workers.

Occupations With Ten or More Job Openings

Unfilled for 30 Days or More at the End of March 1983

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
005.061-014	Civil Engineer	10
014.281-010	Draftsman, Marine	13
075.374-010	General Duty Nurse	38
079.374-014	Nurse, LPN	28
189.167-018	Management Trainee	20
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	237
213.362-010	Data Entry/Computer Operator	15
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	22
219.362-010	General Office Clerk	22
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	20
250.257-010	Sales Agent Insurance	52
291.357-010	Sales Representative	10
299.137-010	Manager, Department (Dept. Store)	15
309.354-010	Homemaker	10
327.687-018	Housekeeper	21
372.667-038	Security Guard	17
580.585-010	Tenter Frame Operator	10
582.582-010	Dye Range Operator	10
600.280-022	Machinist	15
735.687-018	Epoxy Painter	10
739.684-078	Framer	20
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	39
804.281-010	Sheet Metal Worker	18
806.381-046	Shipfitter	35
809.687-022	Laborer, Shipyard	25
819.361-010	Welder	77
825.381-030	Electrician, Marine	20
840.381-018	Painter, Shipyard	15
860.381-058	Carpenter, Ship	10
862.261-010	Pipefitter	11

C. Long-Term Occupational Outlook

Data from the revised 1985 Occupational Projections for Rhode Island indicates that the largest number of annual job openings will be found in operative occupations and clerical occupations. Significant numbers of openings will also occur in the service occupations and in the professional and technical category. Very few jobs will be available in the laborer and farm worker categories.

In all occupational groups, the majority of job opportunities will be the result of separations from the labor force, rather than economic expansion. Separations from the labor force include worker retirements, deaths, and persons leaving jobs to raise families.

Only one occupation - general sales clerk - is expected to have more than 1,000 annual job openings between now and 1985. Over two-thirds of these openings will be the result of worker replacement. There are anticipated to be slightly less than 1,000 openings annually for secretaries.

Openings for nurses aides, assemblers, and miscellaneous machine operators are expected to range between 600 and 800 positions annually. General clerical workers and building interior cleaners are expected

to have from 500 to 600 openings each year between now and 1985. Between 300 and 500 openings annually are forecast for bookkeepers, cashiers, miscellaneous construction workers, checkers and examiners, wrappers and packers, operatives, janitors and guards.

Occupations which are expected to have between 200 and 300 job opportunities annually are: registered nurses, typists, welders, cooks, food counter workers, waiters and health aides.

Between 100 and 200 annual openings are expected for: physicians; elementary school teachers; accountants; lawyers and judges; financial managers; office managers; tellers; counter clerks; receptionists; shipping and receiving clerks; stock clerks; carpenters and apprentices; electricians and apprentices; plumbers and pipefitters; machinists and apprentices; tool and diemakers; auto mechanics; heavy equipment operators; sewers and stitchers; truck drivers; delivery and route workers; practical nurses; construction laborers; freight material handlers; gardeners and groundskeepers; hairdressers; and child care workers.

The following table lists by occupation the annual average number of job openings expected to occur due to growth and separation between 1976 and 1985.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION

DURING 1976 - 1985 PERIOD FOR RHODE ISLAND

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	21,350	6,595	14,755
Professional, Technical, Kindred	2,305	610	1,695
Engineers, Technical	215	85	130
Engineers, Civil	30	5	25
Engineers, Electrical	45	25	20
Engineers, Industrial	50	25	25
Engineers, Mechanical	30	5	25
Engineers, Sales	10	5	5
Engineers, Other	50	20	30
Life and Physical Scientists	45	15	30
Biological Scientists	10	5	5
Chemists	20	5	15
Life, Physical Scientists n.e.c.	15	5	10
Mathematical Specialists	20	5	15
Mathematicians	5	0	5
Statisticians	15	5	10
Engineers, Science Technicians	175	80	95
Agri.,Biol.,Tech.,Exc. Health	5	0	5
Chemical Technicians	20	10	10
Drafters	65	35	30
Electrical, Electronic Tech.	25	15	10
Industrial Engineering Tech.	10	5	5
Surveyors	10	5	5
Engineering, Science Tech. n.e.c.	40	10	30
Medical Workers, Exc. Technicians	505	180	325
Dentists	20	10	10
Dietitians	10	0	10
Optometrists	15	5	10
Pharmacists	55	5	50
Physicians	100	65	35
Registered Nurses	220	50	170
Therapists	65	30	35
Other Med. Wkrs., Exc. Tech.	20	15	5
Health Technologists & Technicians	150	65	85
Clinical Lab Technol., Technicians	45	15	30
Dental Hygienists	25	20	5
Health Record Technol., Tech.	30	10	20
Radiologic Technol., Technicians	20	10	10
Other Health Technol., Technicians	30	10	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Professional, Technical, Kindred (Cont'd.)			
Technicians, Exc. Health	15	10	5
Airplane Pilots	5	5	0
Other Technicians Exc. Health	10	5	5
Computer Specialists	85	65	20
Computer Programers	50	40	10
Computer Systems Analysts	25	20	5
Other Computer Specialists	10	5	5
Social Scientists	40	25	15
Economists	20	10	10
Physchologists	10	5	5
Urban and Regional Planners	10	10	0
Other Social Scientists	0	0	0
Teachers	210	-165	375
College and University Teachers	-10	-50	40
Elementary School Teachers	105	-30	135
Preschool, Kindergarten	35	5	30
Secondary School Teachers	-5	-100	95
Teachers, n.e.c.	85	10	75
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	205	65	140
Actors	5	0	5
Athletes and Kindred Workers	10	0	10
Designers	45	25	20
Editors and Reporters	35	10	25
Musicians and Composers	35	10	25
Painters and Sculptors	25	5	20
Photographers	20	10	10
Public Relations Specialists	15	5	10
Writers, Artists, Entertain. n.e.c.	15	0	15
Other Professional, Technical	640	180	460
Accountants	170	50	120
Architects	10	5	5
Clergy	40	0	40
Religious, Exc. Clergy	15	0	15
Foresters, Conservationists	5	0	5
Lawyers and Judges	120	30	90
Librarians	15	0	15
Operations, Systems Research	15	10	5
Personnel, Labor Relation Workers	65	10	55
Research Workers, n.e.c.	30	15	15
Recreation Workers	40	15	25
Social Workers	95	45	50
Vocational, Ed. Counselors	20	0	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	2,155	665	1,490
Sales, Credit Managers, Buyers	370	170	200
Bank, Financial Managers	135	65	70
Credit Managers	15	5	10
Buyers, Wholesale, Retail	55	25	30
Purchasing Agents, Buyers, n.e.c.	40	20	20
Sales Managers, Retail Trade	80	40	40
Sales Managers, Exc. Ret. Trade	45	15	30
Administrators, Public Inspectors	150	20	130
Health Administrators	35	15	20
Officials, Admins., Public Admin.	65	10	55
School Admin., College	5	-5	10
School Admin., Elem., Secondary	15	-5	20
Other Admin., Pub. Inspectors	30	5	25
Other Managers, Officials, Prop.	1,635	475	1,160
Funeral Directors	10	0	10
Mgrs., Superintendents, Bldg.	35	10	25
Office Managers, n.e.c.	145	75	70
Officers, Pilots, Pursers, Ship	10	5	5
Officials of Lodges, Unions	5	0	5
Railroad Conductors	5	0	5
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Mgrs.	65	15	50
Other Mgrs., Administrators	1,360	370	990
Sales Workers	1,230	335	895
Advertising Agents, Sales Workers	30	15	15
Demonstrators	10	5	5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	95	25	70
Newspaper Carriers and Vendors	0	-5	5
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	70	10	60
Stock and Bond Sales Agents	15	0	15
Sales and Sales Workers, n.e.c.	1,010	285	725
Clerical Workers	4,195	1,515	2,680
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	1,365	535	830
Secretaries, Legal	60	30	30
Secretaries, Medical	70	20	50
Secretaries, Other	975	435	540
Stenographers	10	-15	25
Typists	250	65	185
Office Machine Operators	125	25	100
Bookkeeping, Billing Operators	15	5	10
Calculating Machine Operators	10	5	5
Computer, Peripheral Equip.	55	25	30
Duplicating Machine Operators	5	0	5
Keypunch Operators	30	-10	40
Other Office Machine Operators	10	0	10

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Clerical Workers (Cont'd).			
Other Clerical Workers	2,705	955	1,750
Bank Tellers	100	30	70
Billing Clerks	85	45	40
Bookkeepers	390	95	295
Cashiers	345	145	200
Clerical Supervisors, n.e.c.	60	20	40
Collectors, Bill and Account	10	5	5
Counter Clerks, Exc. Food	110	40	70
Dispatchers, Starters, Vehicle	15	5	10
Enumerators and Interviewers	5	0	5
Estimators, Investigators, n.e.c.	75	15	60
Expeditors, Prod. Controllers	75	40	35
File Clerks	50	15	35
Insurance Adjust., Examiners	45	30	15
Library Attendants, Assistants	25	0	25
Mail Carriers, Post Office	15	-5	20
Mail Handlers, Exc. Post Office	20	5	15
Messengers and Office Helpers	15	5	10
Meter Readers, Utilities	5	0	5
Payroll, Time Keeping Clerks	65	10	55
Postal Clerks	15	-15	30
Proofreaders	10	5	5
Real Estate Appraisers	10	0	10
Receptionists	150	45	105
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	115	20	95
Statistical Clerks	60	5	55
Stock Clerks, Store Keepers	120	30	90
Teachers Aides, Exc. Monitors	65	35	30
Telephone Operators	40	-20	60
Ticket Station, Express Agents	15	5	10
Weighers	5	0	5
Misc. Clerical Workers, n.e.c.	590	345	245
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers	2,355	740	1,615
Construction Craft Workers	895	285	610
Carpenters and Apprentices	155	65	90
Brick & Stonemasons and Apprent.	30	10	20
Bulldozer Operators	15	10	5
Cement and Concrete Finishers	10	5	5
Electricians and Apprentices	105	30	75
Excavating, Grading Mach. Oper.	30	15	15
Painters and Apprentices	65	5	60
Paperhangers	5	0	5
Plasterers and Apprentices	0	-5	5

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers (Cont'd).			
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Apprent.	110	50	60
Roofers and Slaters	15	10	5
Structural Metal Craft Workers	25	10	15
Tilesetters	5	0	5
Const. Wkrs. & Supv. n.e.c.	325	80	245
Metalworking Craft Wrkrs. Exc. Mech.	355	110	245
Boilermakers	10	5	5
Job and Die Setters, Metal	40	15	25
Machinist and Apprentices	115	35	80
Millwrights	5	0	5
Molders, Metal and Apprentices	15	0	15
Pattern and Model Makers	25	10	15
Sheetmetal Workers and Apprent.	25	10	15
Tool and Diemakers and Apprent.	105	30	75
Metalworking Craft Workers, n.e.c.	15	5	10
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	565	240	325
Air Cond.,Heating,Refrig.Mechanics	80	55	25
Aircraft Mechanics	5	0	5
Auto Body Repairers	30	15	15
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	140	55	85
Data Processing Mach. Repairers	20	15	5
Farm Implement Mechanics	5	0	5
Heavy Equipm. Mech., Incl. Diesel	135	40	95
Household Appliance Mechanics	20	5	15
Loom Fixers	15	0	15
Office Machine Repairers	30	20	10
Radio, Television Repairers	40	25	15
Railroad, Car Shop Repairers	5	0	5
Other Mechanics and Apprentices	40	10	30
Printing Trade Crafts Workers	70	5	65
Compositors and Typesetters	20	-15	35
Engravers, Exc. Photoengravers	10	5	5
Photoengravers, Lithographers	10	5	5
Pressmen, Plate Prntrs., Apprent.	25	10	15
Printing Trade Crafts Wkrs., n.e.c.	5	0	5
Transportation, Pub. Util. Craftsmen	40	-20	60
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	430	120	310
Bakers	35	5	30
Cabinetmakers	35	15	20
Carpet Installers	5	0	5
Crane, Derrick, and Hoist Operators	20	10	10
Decorators, Window Dressers	30	5	25
Furniture and Wood Finishers	5	0	5
Glaziers	10	5	5
Inspectors, Other	25	5	20
Jewelers and Watchmakers	80	10	70

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers (Cont'd.)			
Motion Picture Projectionists	10	0	10
Opticians, Lens Grndr., Polishers	20	10	10
Shipfitters	80	65	15
Shoe Repairers	5	0	5
Sign Painters and Letterers	15	0	15
Stationary Engineers	10	-10	20
Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers	5	0	5
Tailors	10	0	10
Upholsterers	15	0	15
Craft, Kindred Workers, n.e.c.	15	0	15
Operatives	4,340	1,380	2,960
Operatives, Exc. Transport	3,930	1,280	2,650
Semiskilled Metal Workers	510	245	265
Drill Press Operatives	20	5	15
Furnace Tendrs., Smelters, Pourers	10	0	10
Grinding Machine Operatives	30	10	20
Lathe, Milling Mach. Operatives	25	10	15
Metal Platers	20	0	20
Other Precision Mach. Operatives	25	15	10
Punch Stamping Press Operatives	60	5	55
Solderers	70	10	60
Welders and Flame Cutters	250	190	60
Semiskilled Textile	180	-80	260
Carding, Lapping, Combing Operatives	0	-10	10
Knitters, Loopers and Toppers	10	0	10
Spinners, Twisters, Winders	75	-15	90
Weavers	20	-20	40
Other Textile Operatives	75	-35	110
Semiskilled Packing, Inspecting	800	360	440
Checkers, Examiners, Mfg.	445	205	240
Graders and Sorters, Mfg.	15	5	10
Meat Wrappers, Retail Trade	15	5	10
Packer, Wrapper, Ex. Meat Produce	320	145	175
Prod.Grader,Packer,Exc.Factory,Farm	5	0	5
Other Operatives, Exc. Transportation	2,440	755	1,685
Insulation Workers	25	15	10
Assemblers	665	345	320
Clothing Ironers and Pressers	20	0	20
Cutting Operatives, n.e.c.	85	25	60
Dressmakers, Exc. Factory	15	-10	25
Dry Wall Installers, Lathers	5	0	5
Dyers	20	0	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Operatives (Cont'd.)			
Filers, Polishers, Sanders, Buffers	40	-20	60
Garage Wrkrs., Gas Station Attnds.	20	5	15
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Oprs., n.e.c.	45	5	40
Meat Cutters, Butchers, Exc. Mfg.	20	-10	30
Mixing Operatives	15	5	10
Painters, Mfg. Articles	60	30	30
Photographic Process Workers	15	10	5
Sewers and Stitchers	170	40	130
Furnace Tendr., Stokers Exc. Metal	20	-10	30
Winding Operatives, n.e.c.	50	20	30
Misc. Machine Operatives	680	200	480
Operatives, n.e.c.	470	105	365
Transport Equipment Operatives	410	100	310
Bus Drivers	70	15	55
Delivery and Route Workers	135	55	80
Fork Lift, Tow Motor Operatives	50	25	25
Parking Attendants	5	0	5
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	15	-15	30
Truck Drivers	130	20	110
Other Trans. Equip. Operatives, n.e.c.	5	0	5
Service Workers	4,085	1,210	2,875
Cleaning Service Workers	1,015	190	825
Lodging Qtrs.Cleaners,Exc.Priv.House	95	45	50
Bldg. Interior Cleaners, n.e.c.	505	145	360
Janitors and Sextons	415	0	415
Food Service Workers	1,010	335	675
Bartenders	75	15	60
Waiters' Assistants	40	30	10
Cooks, Exc. Private	255	85	170
Dishwashers	40	10	30
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	210	85	125
Waiter/Waitress	260	85	175
Food Workers, n.e.c. Exc. Private	130	25	105
Health Service Workers	1,035	500	535
Dental Assistants	50	25	25
Health Aides, Exc. Nursing	100	45	55
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	700	350	350
Practical Nurses	185	80	105
Personal Service Workers	470	130	340
Attend., Rec., Amuse.	15	5	10
Attend., Personal Serv., n.e.c.	35	0	35
Barbers	30	0	30

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Service Workers (Cont'd.)			
Boarding, Lodging Housekeepers	10	5	5
Child Care Workers, Exc. Private	185	95	90
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	105	10	95
Housekeepers, Exc. Private	35	0	35
Ushers, Recreation, Amusement	5	0	5
Other Personal Service Workers	50	15	35
Protective Service Workers	495	95	400
Firefighters	40	5	35
Guards	330	45	285
Police and Detectives	90	40	50
Other Protective Serv. Workers	35	5	30
Private Household Workers	60	-40	100
Laborers, Except Farm	640	160	480
Carpenters' Helpers	5	0	5
Constr., Labr., Exc. Carpt. Helper	110	55	55
Fishers, Hunters and Trappers	10	0	10
Freight, Material Handlers	135	55	80
Garbage Collectors	25	15	10
Gardener, Groundkeepers, Exc. Farm	120	0	120
Stock Handlers	85	15	70
Vehicle Washers, Equip. Cleaners	25	0	25
Warehouse Laborers, n.e.c.	15	-5	20
Other Laborers	110	25	85
Farmers and Farm Workers	45	-20	65
Farmers and Farm Managers	15	-5	20
Farm Laborers, Farm Supervisors	30	-15	45

D. Potential Occupational Supply

The following table is a list of occupations in which there were 100 or more active applicants on file with the Rhode Island Job Service at the end of February 1983. An active applicant is a person who is available for referral to a job.

Due to continuing high unemployment in the State, there are numerous occupations in which there are a significant number of available applicants. An occupation in which there are over 100 applicants indicates a significant labor surplus. Although not all the applicants are unemployed, a substantial proportion of Job Service applicants are not working.

Some of the occupations on this list are not relevant to the types of training programs conducted under CETA and other job training programs, but it is hoped that program administrators will take note of occupations in which there is a significant labor surplus when planning job training curricula.

Occupations With 100 or More Active Applicants at the End of February 1983

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	126
201.362-030	Secretary	309
209.562-010	General Office Clerk	717
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	157
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	307
219.362-010	General Office Clerk	270
222.387-050	Shipper-Receiver	247
237.367-038	Receptionist	192
279.357-054	Salesperson General Merchandise	147
311.477-014	Counter Worker	150
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress	338
313.361-014	Cook	157
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	201
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	446
372.667-034	Security Guard	117
381.687-014	Cleaner	207
616.360-018	Machine Operator	103
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	165
690.685-014	Assembly Press Operator	167
700.381-050	Solderer	101
700.687-034	Inspector, Jewelry	114

(Cont'd.)

Occupations With 100 or More Active Applicants at the End of February 1983

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants
700.687-058	Polisher	168
735.687-014	Linker	115
739.687-030	Small Products Assembler	154
780.684-062	Foam Rubber Fabricator	119
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	104
840.381-010	Painter	139
860.381-022	Carpenter	220
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	249
899.381-010	Building Maintenance Repairer	116
904.383-010	Tractor Trailer Truck Driver	111
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	203
920.587-018	Hand Packager	767
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	229
929.687-030	Material Handler	539

Section 4: Recent Trends in Unemployment

The annual average number of unemployed in Rhode Island in 1982 was 49,000, an increase of 13,000 or 36.1 percent from the 1981 average unemployment total of 36,000. The State's 1982 average unemployment rate of 10.2 percent increased sharply from 7.5 percent in 1981. The State's labor force total of 482,000 increased 3,000 from the 1981 level.

Unemployment was quite high throughout the year, although a slight decline occurred in the autumn. The lowest jobless level (44,400) was seen in November, when the rate of unemployment was 9.2 percent.

Unemployment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area followed the same trends as the State of Rhode Island, due to the geographic overlap.

The average unemployment in the area increased from 35,700 in 1981 to 49,800 in 1982, an increase of 14,100 or 39.5 percent. The area jobless rate increased from 7.6 percent in 1981 to 10.4 percent in 1982.

Fiscal Year 1984 is anticipated to be a period of marked recovery from the recent national recession, leading to a significant decrease in the jobless level and rate in both the State and Labor Area. Unemployment in Rhode Island is expected to average around 41,000 in Fiscal 1984, while the unemployment rate in both the State and Labor Area will average around 8.5 percent.

RHODE ISLAND LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 2

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	45,200	472,300	9.6	8.8
February	49,500	476,500	10.4	9.2
March	50,900	479,700	10.6	9.8
April	50,300	479,100	10.5	10.1
May	48,200	483,800	10.0	10.7
June	50,600	490,000	10.3	10.2
July	56,300	485,100	11.6	10.3
August	53,400	489,600	10.9	10.5
September	46,000	483,400	9.5	10.7
October	45,100	482,300	9.4	11.0
November	44,400	481,000	9.2	10.7
December	48,100	481,200	10.0	10.5
Annual Average	49,000	482,000	10.2	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

RHODE ISLAND LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 1

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	36,400	468,300	7.8	7.1
February	38,500	472,000	8.2	7.2
March	37,400	472,900	7.9	7.3
April	36,000	477,100	7.5	7.3
May	32,100	477,200	6.7	7.3
June	35,000	484,600	7.2	7.1
July	40,600	483,400	8.4	7.4
August	37,400	483,800	7.7	7.4
September	33,000	481,500	6.9	7.7
October	31,900	480,000	6.6	7.9
November	34,100	482,500	7.1	8.3
December	39,600	484,600	8.2	8.6
Annual Average	36,000	479,000	7.5	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

PROVIDENCE WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 2

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
January	45,400	472,000	9.6
February	49,700	474,400	10.5
March	51,000	477,500	10.7
April	51,200	474,400	10.8
May	49,800	478,000	10.4
June	52,200	482,900	10.8
July	58,600	480,300	12.2
August	54,500	484,800	11.2
September	47,200	478,900	9.9
October	45,800	478,300	9.6
November	44,600	477,900	9.3
December	48,000	476,700	10.1
Annual Average	49,800	478,000	10.4

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 1

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	36,000	463,300	7.8	7.2
February	38,200	467,600	8.2	7.1
March	37,500	468,100	8.0	7.5
April	36,000	470,900	7.6	7.6
May	32,900	469,900	7.0	7.6
June	35,700	475,900	7.5	7.3
July	40,800	469,300	8.7	7.6
August	38,300	477,000	8.0	7.6
September	32,900	475,300	6.9	7.6
October	31,500	475,000	6.6	7.8
November	32,000	476,500	6.7	7.9
December	36,400	477,700	7.6	8.1
Annual Average	35,700	472,200	7.6	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

Section 5: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

As the recession widened in Rhode Island during 1982, the average number of insured unemployed (persons collecting regular Unemployment Insurance benefits) increased 18.1 percent, from 18,847 in 1981 to 22,249 in 1982. This increase of 3,402 in average insured unemployed included 1,777 women and 1,625 men.

The sector experiencing the biggest gain in average insured unemployment was Manufacturing with an average of 3,069 more people unemployed in 1982 than in 1981. Also showing a noticeable increase in average unemployment was the trade industry which was up by an average of 464. Those industries showing a decrease in average insured unemployment were contract construction and services.

Within occupational skills, the largest increase in average insured unemployment was in the machine trades category. This gain of 1,243 workers coincides with the significant increase in average insured unemployment from 1981 to 1982 in manufacturing. Other occupational skills showing moderate increases in average insured unemployment were benchwork, clerical and sales, and service occupations. Forestry, fisheries and related workers and structural occupations showed the only decline in average insured unemployment from 1981 to 1982.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED

UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1982

	Number	Percent
Sex and Age		
Total	22,249	100.0
Men	11,808	53.1
Under 45	8,443	71.5
45 and over	3,365	28.5
Women	10,441	46.9
Under 45	6,441	61.7
45 and over	4,000	38.3
Industry Attachment	22,249	100.0
Contract Construction	1,866	8.4
Manufacturing	10,997	49.4
Public Utilities	762	3.4
Trade	2,881	13.0
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	522	2.3
Service	2,712	12.2
All Other	2,509	11.3
Occupational Skills	22,249	100.0
Prof., Tech. and Mgr.	2,561	11.5
Clerical and Sales	3,573	16.0
Service	1,778	8.0
Forestry, Fishery, and Rel.	288	1.3
Processing	1,076	4.8
Machine Trades	3,222	14.5
Bench Work	3,955	17.8
Structural Work	2,463	11.1
Miscellaneous	2,140	9.6
Not Available	1,193	5.4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED

UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1981

	Number	Percent
Sex and Age		
Total	18,847	100.0
Men	10,031	53.2
Under 45	7,268	72.5
45 and over	2,763	27.5
Women	8,816	46.8
Under 45	5,457	61.9
45 and over	3,359	38.1
Industry Attachment	18,847	100.0
Contract Construction	2,057	10.9
Manufacturing	7,928	42.1
Public Utilities	737	3.9
Trade	2,417	12.8
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	414	2.2
Service	2,872	15.2
All Other	2,422	12.9
Occupational Skills	18,847	100.0
Prof., Tech. and Mgr.	2,388	12.7
Clerical and Sales	3,127	16.6
Service	1,542	8.2
Forestry, Fishery, and Rel.	389	2.0
Processing	886	4.7
Machine Trades	1,979	10.5
Bench Work	2,994	15.9
Structural Work	2,536	13.4
Miscellaneous	2,201	11.7
Not Available	805	4.3

Section 6: Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged and Other Individuals Needing Employment and Training Services

An economically disadvantaged individual is a person who is a member of a family which either receives cash welfare payments or whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria developed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data concerning the current labor force status of the economically disadvantaged is not presently available. However, detailed data on the characteristics of economically disadvantaged job applicants of the Rhode Island Job Service is presented in the following table. A discussion of the data on this table follows in Section 7.

State of Rhode Island

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on New Applicants During Fiscal Year 1982

Characteristic	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Age	14,079	100.0	44,494	100.0
Under 20	4,448	31.6	6,922	15.6
20-21	1,117	7.9	5,365	12.1
22-39	6,432	45.7	23,290	52.3
40-54	1,693	12.0	6,110	13.7
55 and over	389	2.8	2,807	6.3
Sex	14,079	100.0	44,494	100.0
Male	6,815	48.4	23,344	52.5
Female	7,264	51.6	21,150	47.5
Highest School Grade Completed	14,079	100.0	44,494	100.0
0- 7	954	6.8	1,531	3.4
8-11	7,062	50.2	12,553	28.2
12	4,472	31.8	18,857	42.4
Over 12	1,591	11.3	11,553	26.0
Residence	14,079	100.0	44,494	100.0
Urban	14,053	99.8	44,345	99.7
Rural	26	0.2	149	0.3

State of Rhode Island

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on New Applicants During Fiscal Year 1982

Characteristic (Cont'd.)	Economically Disadvantaged Number	Economically Disadvantaged Percent of Total	Non-Econ. Disadvantaged Number	Non-Econ. Disadvantaged Percent of Total
Race	14,079	100.0	44,494	100.0
White	10,154	72.1	40,456	90.9
Black	2,105	15.0	2,273	5.1
American Indian	64	0.5	30	0.1
Other	465	3.3	311	0.7
Hispanic	1,023	7.3	1,293	2.9
INA	268	1.9	41	0.1
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	2,161	100.0	21,026	100.0
Veteran	988	7.0	3,874	8.7
Disabled	60	0.4	250	0.6
Vietnam-Era	409	2.9	1,614	3.6
Other Veteran Preferance	8	0.1	17	0.1
All Other Veterans	109	0.8	380	0.9
Handicapped	645	4.6	1,188	2.7
Welfare Recipient	5,978	42.5	7	0.1
WIN Program Participant	4,416	31.4	1	0.1
Seasonal Farm Worker	47	0.3	8	0.1
Migrant Farm Worker	41	0.3	1	0.1
TOTAL NEW APPLICANTS	14,079	100.0	44,494	100.0

Percentages may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System Tables 06 and A18 for Fiscal Year Ending September 1982.

Section 7: Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged and Employment Problems of Individuals Other Than the Economically Disadvantaged

Economically disadvantaged individuals frequently have a more difficult time obtaining employment than nondisadvantaged persons. Analysis of the data on the tables presented in Section 6 illustrates many of the barriers to employment that affect the economically disadvantaged more than the nondisadvantaged in the State of Rhode Island.

An inadequate education is a definite barrier to employment. While 68.4 percent of nondisadvantaged applicants had 12 or more years of education, only 53.1 percent of the disadvantaged were high school graduates or better. Of the disadvantaged group, 50.2 percent had only 8 to 11 years of schooling, compared to only 28.2 percent of the nondisadvantaged applicants.

A larger proportion of the disadvantaged were handicapped -- 4.6 percent compared to 2.7 percent of the nondisadvantaged. Race is sometimes a barrier to employment: only 5.1 percent of the nondisadvantaged active applicants were black compared to 15.0 percent of the disadvantaged. A higher percentage of disadvantaged was also observed in other nonwhite groups.

Veterans made up 8.7 percent of the noneconomically disadvantaged job applicants and 7.0 percent of those economically disadvantaged. Of the total economically disadvantaged veterans, 41.4 percent were Vietnam Era.

A continuing problem is that of young persons entering the labor force lacking education and/or job skills. During Fiscal Year 1982, 31.6 percent of all economically disadvantaged new applicants were under 20, while 57.0 percent had less than twelve years of education. It is very difficult for a young, unskilled applicant to find a good job in the current job market in which there is an excess of applicants. Generally, the only opportunities open to them are in low-paying, unskilled positions with little advancement potential. The 1982 recession led to even more difficulties for new and re-entrants to the labor force, since they had to compete with skilled and experienced workers who have been laid off.

Persons unemployed because of establishment closings, product changes or technological displacement are another group requiring employment and training services. Many persons who are jobless due to plant closings may possess obsolete skills or skills for which there is no longer a demand in the area. During the recessions of the past decade, many textile jobs were lost permanently due to plant closings. Even though there has been a relative stabilization in textile employment in the past few years, persons losing their jobs in this industry must frequently seek reemployment in other occupations. These persons may require some retraining.

New entrants to the labor force are also a significant portion of non-disadvantaged job seekers. College and high school graduates frequently use the State Job Service as a vehicle of entry into the labor force. Returning veterans seeking civilian employment are another important group whom the Job Service assists in searching for jobs.

Disadvantaged persons frequently lack significant work experience due to employment barriers. This lessens their ability to compete for jobs in the labor market. There are also problems such as language, lack of transportation and the need for day care services which further impair the job opportunities of the disadvantaged.

Many noneconomically disadvantaged persons also face significant employment problems. Some work in seasonal industries, most significantly industries which are dependent upon summer tourist trade and holiday buying. Persons working in such jobs frequently depend upon the State Job Service for referrals.

- APPENDIX -

Sources of Data

Population totals and characteristics for 1970 and 1980 were obtained from the 1970 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

Operating statistics, establishment employment data, and unemployment estimates prepared by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security were the major sources of current data. Unemployment estimates are prepared in accordance with the methodology required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Data on the characteristics of job applicants was obtained from Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Tables 06, A18, 93, and 96.

Data on the job openings was obtained from Job Bank summary tables.

Technical Notes and Explanatory Material

The area manpower and unemployment information in this report was compiled by the Labor Market Information Section of the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security, affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Data in the report is based in part on current survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of the normal operations of the Job Service and unemployment insurance programs operated by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the State Job Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities.

An explanation of some of the technical terminology for various items discussed in the report is given below.

Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the workers'

place of residence and place of work. The labor area covered by this report is defined in Section 1.

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the establishment payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include incommuters who live outside the state or labor area, but no outcommuters who work outside the state or area.

"All other nonagricultural employment" includes persons who work in nonfarm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than explained above, and are based on place of residence of the persons employed.

Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the State of Rhode Island and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, they are developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of households throughout the country. The state and area information starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added appropriate estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force.

The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each month, or who had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of civilian labor force.

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force represents the sum of all employed persons (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed. The employment component of the civilian labor force has been adjusted to reflect place of residence.

Both total employment and total unemployment have been adjusted or "benchmarked" to similar data for Rhode Island obtained from the Current Poputation Survey (CPS), which is the source of national employment and unemployment data. The CPS is a monthly survey of households conducted in each state. This benchmarking procedure is required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hard-to-Fill Openings and Hard-to-Place Applicants

The information on hard-to-fill job openings and hard-to-place job applicants found in this report is based on data on job openings listed

and applicants registered for work with the Rhode Island Job Service. While such openings are in general reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the area, Job Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled for one month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

Job applicants registered with the Job Service are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories. These job seekers include unemployed persons, new and re-entrants to the labor force, and currently employed workers seeking a job change.